



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

2. A coastal range to the west along the Strait of Macassar. As yet little more is known of this range beyond the fact that it is a folded chain of mountains of late Tertiary age.

3. An uplifted peneplain region to the east, the Verbeek Mountains, named after the Dutch geologist who has contributed so much to the geological investigation of the Dutch East Indies.

This region consists essentially of a peridotite batholith, at least 1,100 meters in thickness and of so vast an extent as to constitute, perhaps, the largest single occurrence of peridotite on record. This peridotite batholith of probable Mesozoic age is overlain, in places, by Pre-Tertiary sediments, 200–300 meters thick, part of which are highly folded.

The peridotite is nickel-bearing and may sometime become of great economic importance. The altered rock has given rise to extensive accumulations of lateritic iron ores similar to those found in Cuba but richer in iron and containing nickel in addition to smaller amounts of cobalt.

4. Several folded mountain ranges southwest of the central basal complex.

Some of these are composed of sedimentary deposits of Cretaceous and early Tertiary age; others are made up of various kinds of igneous rocks.

These ranges are separated from the mountains of southern Celebes by a depression running across the southern peninsula from the Gulf of Boni to the Strait of Macassar. This trough has become uplifted above sea level very recently, in Quaternary time; in fact, Abendanon has found evidence indicating that during the last fifty years the western part, at least, has been uplifted not less than five meters.

A short chapter treats of the peoples, who constitute three fairly distinct groups.

1. The coast people, who are Mohammedans and do not differ materially from the coastal people of other parts of the island. They are tradesmen and hardy navigators, but poor farmers.

2. The people of the mountainous regions, comprising different races known under the collective name of Toradjas. They are animists and live on the products of primitive agriculture and of the forests. They have developed arts and crafts to a relatively high degree. Aside from their passion for gambling they possess on the whole very desirable traits and have a capacity for higher development.

3. The primitive people of the dense forests, often heard of but not seen by the author except, perhaps, in a single instance.

A long chapter is devoted to the history of the cartography of the whole island of Celebes, from Ptolemy's time to the present, an exceedingly interesting review with numerous reproductions of historical maps as made by the earlier Portuguese and Dutch navigators.

The last chapter is given over to a short discussion of the origin of the word Celebes, which seems to have been derived from the native word "selihe," equivalent to "current" or "stream," referring probably to the strong ocean current observed off the northeastern coast of the island.

M. W. SENSTIUS

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL BORNEO

CARL LUMHOLTZ. *Through Central Borneo: An Account of Two Years' Travel in the Land of the Head-hunters Between the Years 1913 and 1917.* Vol. 1, xix and 242 pp.; ill.; Vol. 2, x and pp. 243–467; map, ill., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1920. 9½ x 6½ inches.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, author of these two volumes of travel in central Borneo, died at Saranac Lake, May 6, 1922, at the age of 71 years. He was a Norwegian explorer and anthropologist of international repute. His first expedition was made in 1880–1884 to Australia as zoölogical collector for the Museums of the University of Christiania. Among his mammalian discoveries on this expedition was the tree kangaroo of Australia. A narrative of the expedition was given in "Among Cannibals" (1889). In 1890–1891 he headed an anthropological expedition for the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society to the northern Sierra Madre Occidental, which was followed by other expeditions in the Mexican field described in "Unknown Mexico" (1902). An expedition in 1909–1910 resulted in "New Trails in Mexico" (1912).

In August, 1913, Dr. Lumholtz set out from Christiania with the intention of exploring the unknown interior of New Guinea on an expedition financed by the King and Queen

of Norway, the Norwegian Geographical Society, the Royal Geographical Societies of London and of the Netherlands, as well as by private contributions. After his arrival at Batavia a short excursion was made to northeastern Dutch Borneo to secure a Dyak crew for the work in New Guinea. The Kayan River was ascended, and advantage was taken of opportunities for observation on the country traversed and its people. The return to Batavia, where a military escort and other assistance was to have been furnished, was coincident with the outbreak of the war, in consequence of which the Governor General felt obliged to withdraw his support and urged Lumholtz to postpone his trip. Later, however, arrangements were made for a second and more extensive expedition to central Borneo in substitution for that originally planned. On the second expedition the Barito River was ascended from Bandjermassin, the capital, at its mouth; the divide was crossed, and descent was made by the Mahakam River. Another excursion was made up the Katingan River west of Bandjermassin.

The 1914 census returns for the South and Eastern Division of Dutch Borneo—about half the island—to which Lumholtz's travels were confined, give a total population of about 906,000 people, of whom only 800 are whites. Some 817,000 are Dyaks and Malays; 86,000 are Chinese, and the remainder Arabs and other aliens. Borneo has a remarkably even, mild climate with copious rain and is rather more healthful than most equatorial regions. The forests contain much valuable hardwood timber; the chief native sources of income, however, are still rubber, rattan, and bamboo. Wild fruits of many kinds grow to perfection. More than 550 species of birds have been noted. Of importance are the mineral resources; chief of which are coal (bituminous), gold, iron, diamonds, petroleum, tin, and antimony. Gold is everywhere but has not yet been found in sufficient quantities to make extensive mining profitable. The lack of development of native resources is due to the fact that the white population is so small and the means of transportation so insufficient. The petroleum industry has reached important proportions, and a commission was appointed in 1917 to study the gold and iron possibilities in the Schwaner Mountains. There is much opportunity for agricultural development in the alluvial country among the rivers, but the natives still employ the most primitive of methods.

Although the general anthropological classification has been that the Malays inhabit the coast and the Dyaks the interior, several distinct tribes have been identified, some aboriginal and others immigrant. Both the Dutch and the British, however, employ the Malay designation of Dyak for all the native tribes except the nomadic. The author gives a detailed description of the Punans, the nomads of the jungle. Except where Malay influence has overcome the native characteristics, the natives were found to be an honest, trustworthy people. Dr. Lumholtz devotes the larger part of his volumes to a description of their languages, customs, and religions. Nearly half of the second volume is given to native legends and folklore. The illustrations, with which the first volume is particularly well furnished, are chiefly of native types.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CELEBES

- L. VAN VUUREN. **Het Gouvernement Celebes.** xxv and 535 pp.; maps, diags., ills., bibliogr., separate case of 23 maps. Encyclopaedisch Bureau, Vol. 1, 1920. Weltevreden, Batavia, Java. 11 x 8 inches.

The above volume, which appears to be only the first part of a compendious work, is particularly interesting as an indication of the earnestness with which Dutch East Indians are developing a knowledge of their superb possessions. The author is the chief director of the Encyclopedic Bureau by which the work is published. The volume now issued is devoted to a detailed geographical description of the island, largely in empirical form; beginning with the submarine slopes of the island (pp. 1-96), and continuing with its "horizontal form," particularly its coast. A great amount of authentic information is presented; but, physiographically considered, one must regret that the coast is treated in so great detail before the general form of the island, of which the coast is only a single contour line, is set forth. Many of the plates give good illustrations of coastal landscapes. A bibliography of 82 titles closes the volume.

W. M. DAVIS